| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 09/276,248 | 03/25/1999 | HENRY FOURIE | 081862.P123 | 1857 |

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|---|
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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2661 | 13 |

DATE MAILED: 10/22/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2"></td><td></td><td><strong>Application No.</strong></td><td><strong>Applicant(s)</strong></td></tr>
<tr><td><strong>Office Action Summary</strong></td><td>09/276,248</td><td>FOURIE ET AL.</td></tr>
</table>

| | **Application No.** | **Applicant(s)** |
|---|---|---|
| **Office Action Summary** | 09/276,248 | FOURIE ET AL. |
| | **Examiner** | **Art Unit** |
| | Tri H. Phan | 2661 |

*-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --*

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>28 July 2003</u> .

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>23-59 and 63-112</u> is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) <u>1-22 and 60-62</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>23-59 and 63-112</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>11</u> .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: .

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Amendment/Arguments*

1.      This Office Action is in response to the Response/Amendment filed on July 28th, 2003.

Claims 1-22 and 60-62 are now canceled and new claims 87-112 are added. Claims 23-59 and

63-112 are now pending in the application.

### *Information Disclosure Statement*

2.      The information disclosure statement, MITO, M., et al., "B-ISDN Signaling Protocol

Processing for Large Multiplexed Subscriber System", 1995 IEEE International Conference on

Communications, Converging Technologies for Tomorrow's Applications. ICC'96. Proceeding

of ICC/SUPERCOM '96-INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON COMMUNICATIONS,

DALLAS, TX, USA, submitted on July 28th, 2003 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2),

which requires a legible copy of each publication and all other information or that portion which

caused it to be listed submitted for consideration by the Office. It has been placed in the

application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

3.      The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

4.      Claims 23-26, 53, 87, 91-92 and 96-99 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over **Janning** (U.S.6,052,448).


        - In regard to claims 23, 53, 87 and 96, **Janning** discloses in Figs. 1-3 and in the

respective portions of the specification about the system (telecommunication network), apparatus

(IXC switch in Figs. 1A-B), and method for flexible formatting call detail records (*"call record"*)

to reduce storage and processing requirements within the switch (See Abstract and details in

Figs. 2-3; Col. 4, Lines 20-30) for a call (*"point-to-point call"*), by using the call condense agent

to collect various types of information regarding the call in the raw information (*"call

transitioning from an establishment phase"*) as disclosed in Col. 3, Lines 45-62; and when the

call is ongoing (*"active phase"*), determine the optimal or 'best fit' template by selecting 'don't

care' or 'must have' field types, unused or empty fields in the call's information (For example

see Col. 17, Lines 12-16, 48-64) to reduce the stored size of the call's information (*"call record"*;

For example see Col. 4, Lines 23-30). **Janning** also discloses that the IXC switch (*"switch

device"*), the call condense and formatter agent (*"switched virtual circuit controller"*) generate

and maintain the formatted CDRs, which store in the storage facility (*"memory space where call

records are stored"*; For example see Col. 4, Lines 35-37). **Janning** fails to specifically disclose

about the *"instructions stored in the computer of the article of manufacture"* to perform the

method of reducing the size of the call record (Claim 96); however, **Janning** does disclose about

the various hardware and software components; and it is obvious that the program software

includes the codes and program code, i.e. *"instruction"*, for performing operations in the IXC

switch such as reducing the size of the call record and storing for the billing process disclosed in

the reference.


- Regarding claims 24-26 and 97-99, **Janning** further discloses *the method for discarding*

*timer information* (timestamp) *used to determine if a time-out situation has occurred from the*

*call record, retry counter information* (REORGCTR) *and pointer information to setup messages*

*that are processed or forwarded by a controller* (RLTCDR). (For example see details in Table

1; Col. 1, Lines 23-32; Col. 3, Lines 49-54; wherein the collected information stored in the RU

until the call is disconnected, i.e. *"time-out situation"*, counter for the call, incorporates with

ANSCDR field for generating CDR or not, i.e. *"discarding"*, for constructing billing purpose).


- In regard to claims 91-92, **Janning** further discloses about the CRID for call reference

ID (*"call ID"*) and CALLTYPE for type of services (*"quality of service"*) (For example see

Table 1).


5.      Claims 27-30, 37-38, 93 and 100-103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over **Janning** (U.S.6,052,448) in view of **Gupta** (U.S.4,788,719).


- In regard to claims 27-28, 37-38, and 100-101, **Janning** does disclose the switch device

and method for initiating call by the originating station to the terminal station (*"point-to-point*

*call"*) in the public switched telephone network (For example see Figs. 1A-B) and by using

various hardware and software components in the IXC switch to reduce the size of the call record

for storing in the storage facility or to increase the size of the call record when adding new

services (For example see Col. 1, Lines 55-61; service in CALLTYPE of Table 1), but fails to

disclose about the *"point-to-multipoint call"*. However, such implementation is known in the art.

For example, **Gupta** discloses a system and method for two-party call, i.e. *"point-to-point*

*call"*, as disclosed in Col. 4, Lines 30-43; or conferencing call, i.e. *"point-to-multipoint call"*, as

disclosed in Col. 4, Lines 44-50.

Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to implement the conferencing connection method as taught by **Gupta** in

the **Janning**'s system, by implementing the **Gupta**'s call recording program in the program

templates of the call records as new services in the **Janning**'s system as disclosed in Col. 1,

Lines 14-22; for providing the ability to establish conference calls, i.e. *"point-to-multipoint call"*,

between multiple users in the telecommunication network.


- Regarding claims 29, 93 and 102, **Janning** does disclose the method for reducing the

size of the call record for storing in the storage facility or to increasing the size of the call record

when adding new services (*"expanding call record"*; For example see Col. 1, Lines 55-61;

service in CALLTYPE of Table 1) and wherein **Gupta** discloses the method for establishing

conference calls (*"point-to-multipoint call"*) with dropping or adding party (*"add party to the*

*call"*; For example see : Col. 4, Lines 44-63). It is obvious when adding new party to the call,

the call record will increase as new service, due to the adding information of the new adding

party.

Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to implement the conferencing connection method as taught by **Gupta** in

the **Janning**'s system, by implementing the **Gupta**'s call recording program in the program

templates of the call records as new services in the **Janning**'s system as disclosed in Col. 1,

Lines 14-22; for providing the ability to establish conference calls between multiple users in the

telecommunication network.

- In regard to claims 30 and 103, **Janning** further discloses the raw information, which

temporarily stores in the RU as a capture map, i.e. *"pointer"*, for creating the CDRs or DIRP files

(*"mini-call record"*) by the formatter (For example see Col. 3, Line 63 through Col. 4, Line 11).

6.      Claims 36, 40, 44-51, 59, 63-65, 67-71, 73-74, 78-85 and 109-111 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Gupta** (U.S.4,788,719) in view of **Bolan et al.**

(U.S.6,092,071).

- In regard to claims 36, 40, 59, 68, 74 and 109, **Gupta** discloses a system and method for

the conferencing connection where party can add party (*"call transitioning from establishment*

*phase to active phase"*) or drop party (*"call transitioning from active phase to release phase"*),

(For example see disclosed in Col. 4, Lines 44-63; Col. 4, Line 44-63) through the use of CNFC

field when establishing the conference call (For example see Col. 5, Lines 28-30), and where the

call records are stored in the memory, e.g. storage, associated with respective stations (For

example see Col. 2, Lines 36-46). **Gupta** fails to specifically disclose about the *"instructions*

*stored in the computer of the article of manufacture"* to perform the operation (Claim 109);

however, **Gupta** does disclose about the program stored in the memory under the control of the

process (For example see Col. 2, Lines 52-60); and it is obvious that the program software

includes the codes and program code, i.e. *"instruction"*, for performing the operation in the

system as disclosed in the reference. **Gupta** fails to disclose how to compress the record stored

in the storages for more efficiency and decompress the stored record on demand. However, such

implementation is known in the art.

For example, **Bolan** discloses the system and method for compress the data object stored

in the storage (*"reducing the size of the record"*) to provide efficient data storage space and

decompress data object (*"expanding the size of the record"*) on demand via the compress and

decompress operation command (For example see Figs. 1-3; Abstract; Col. 3, Line 66 through

Col. 4, Lines 22; Col. 5, Lines 39-62). It is also obvious that the compressed file stored in the

data storage need to be decompressed (*"expanding the size of the record"*) in order to establish

the information of the dropped party or added party in the conferencing connection (*"call

transitioning from active phase to release phase"*), and then compressed information data

(*"reducing the size of the record"*) to provide more efficient data storage space in the memory,

e.g. data storage, or to transfer the data record to plural destinations (*"call transitioning from

establishment phase to active phase"*) disclosed in **Gupta**'s system.

Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to combine the invention as taught by **Bolan** in the **Gupta**'s system, by

implementing the decompression method in order to establish the information of the dropped or

added party, and using the compression method in order to provide efficient data storage space in

the storage.


   - Regarding claims 44-51, 78-79, 81, 84 and 110-111, **Gupta** further discloses a system

and method for two-party call, i.e. *"point-to-point call"*, as disclosed in Col. 4, Lines 30-43; or

conferencing call, i.e. *"point-to-multipoint call"*, as disclosed in Col. 4, Lines 44-50, with adding

and dropping party (For example see Col. 4, Lines 44-63), but fails to disclose the method of

*"expanding the size of the record"* in order to add party. However, such implementation is

known in the art.

   For example, **Bolan** discloses the system and method for compress the data object stored

in the storage (*"reducing the size of the record"*) to provide efficient data storage space and

decompress data object (*"expanding the size of the record"*) on demand via the compress and

decompress operation command (For example see Figs. 1-3; Abstract; Col. 3, Line 66 through

Col. 4, Lines 22; Col. 5, Lines 39-62). It is also obvious that the compressed file stored in the

data storage need to be decompressed (*"expanding the size of the record"*) in order to establish

the information of the dropped party or added party in the conferencing connection (*"call*

*transitioning from active phase to release phase"*), and then compressed information data

(*"reducing the size of the record"*) to provide more efficient data storage space in the memory,

e.g. data storage, or to transfer the data record to plural destinations (*"call transitioning from*

*establishment phase to active phase"*) disclosed in **Gupta**'s system. **Bolan** also discloses about

the use of the internal pointer (*"pointer"*; For example see Col. 10, Lines 56-67; Col. 11, Line 38

through Col. 12, Line 32) in the subset of data, e.g. subcomponents (*"mini-call record"*) (For

example see Col. 2, Line 45-63) as disclosed in claimed inventions 47, 50, 81, 84.

Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to combine the invention as taught by **Bolan** in the **Gupta**'s system, by

implementing the compression and decompression method in order to establish the information

of the dropped or added party, and using the compression method in order to provide efficient

data storage space in the storage through the use of internal pointer for subcomponents.

- In regard to claims 63-65, 67, 69-71, 73, 80, 82-83 and 85, the combination of **Bolan**

and **Gupta**'s system further disclose the compression (*"reducing the size of the record"*) and

decompression method (*"expanding the size of the record"*) in order to establish the information

of the dropped/added party in the conferencing call (*"add and drop party"*; For example see

**Gupta**: Col. 4, Lines 44-63); wherein the compressed file stored in the data storage need to be

decompressed (*"expanding the size of the record"*) in order to establish the information of the

dropped party or added party in the conferencing connection (*"call transitioning from active

phase to release phase"*), and then compressed information data to provide more efficient data

storage space in the memory, e.g. data storage, or to transfer the data record to plural destinations

(*"call transitioning from establishment phase to active phase"*) as disclosed in **Gupta**'s system.

Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to combine the invention as taught by **Bolan** in the **Gupta**'s system, by

implementing the compression and decompression method in order to establish the information

of the dropped or added party, and using the compression method in order to provide efficient

data storage space in the storage through the use of internal pointer for subcomponents.


7.      Claims 35, 56, 58 and 90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

**Janning** (U.S.6,052,448) in view of **Galand et al.** (U.S.6,317,433).


- In regard to claims 35, 56, 58 and 90, **Janning** does discloses about the IXC switch with

flexible formatting of call detail records for calls handled, which operates in the

telecommunication network, but fails to specifically disclose the telecommunication network is

the ATM network. However, such implementation is known in the art.

For example, **Galand** discloses the system and method for optimizing transmission links

traffic bandwidth utilization with switching nodes interconnected by high speed transmission

links such as *ATM network* (For example see Fig. 1; Col. 2, Line 65 through Col. 3, Line 3) by

using the compressing method at the switch (For example see Fig. 10; Col. 5, Lines 19-25), i.e.

*"reducing the size of the call"*, and passing the compressed PTM packets (For example see Fig.

3; Col. 5, Line 55 through Col. 6, Line 18; Col. 9, Lines 1-6; it is obvious that the compressed

PTM packets contain the connection set-up message for the call and node facility's information

for selected path, i.e. call record maintained for the call, transmit by network management device

as disclosed in Col. 9, Line 61 through Col. 10, Line 3), control message for routing along the

selected node path as disclosed in Col. 9, Line 61 through Col. 10, Line 3; Col. 7, Lines 40-54; at

the connection set-up, i.e. *"in response to the call transitioning from an establishment phase to*

*an active phase"*.

Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to implement the compressing and decompressing technique as taught by **Galand** in **Janning**'s system, for passing the call condense agent's collected raw information to the formatter agent in the server or along the selected routing node path with the motivation being to improve the ability to optimize the link bandwidth utilization in the ATM network.

8. Claims 31-34, 41-43, 54-55, 57, 75-77, 88-89, 94-95 and 104-108 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Gupta** (U.S.4,788,719) in view of **Bolan et al.** (U.S.6,092,071), further in view of **Janning** (U.S.6,052,448).

- Regarding to claims 31-34, 54-55, 88-89, 94-95, 104-105 and 107, **Janning** does disclose about the raw information which temporarily stores in the RU as a capture map, i.e. "*pointer*", for creating the CDRs or DIRP files ("*mini-call record*") by the formatter (For example see Col. 3, Line 63 through Col. 4, Line 11) as disclosed in claimed invention 33, but fails to disclose the method for "*reducing the call record in response to add party to the call*" or "*expanding call record in response to drop party*". However, the combination of **Bolan** and **Gupta**'s system does disclose the compression and decompression method for reducing or expanding the call record in response to drop or add party to the call through the dropping/adding party "*reducing the call record in response to add party to the call*" or "*expanding call record in response to drop party*" in the conferencing of **Bolan** (For example see Col. 4, Lines 44-63); where the compressing method of **Gupta** for providing more efficient data storage space in the memory, e.g. data storage, (For example see Figs. 1-3; Abstract; Col. 3, Line 66 through Col. 4,

Lines 22; Col. 5, Lines 39-62) and as disclosed in Part 6 above of this Office action. The

combination of **Bolan** and **Gupta**'s system further discloses that the compress/decompress

commands in the control program (*"message processing"*) operate by the processor

(*"controller"*) (For example see Col. 4, Lines 9-22) as disclosed in claimed inventions 55 and 89.

Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to combine the invention as taught by **Janning** in the combination of

**Bolan** and **Gupta**'s system, by implementing the compression and decompression method in

order to establish the information of the dropped or added party, and using the compression

method in order to provide efficient data storage space in the storage in to the program method of

**Janning** for providing efficient process data record stored in the memory.


- In regard to claims 41-43, 75-77, the combination of **Bolan** and **Gupta**'s system fails to

specifically disclose about the *"discarding timer information, discarding retry counter*

*information and discarding pointer information from the call record"*. However, such

implementation is known in the art.

For example, **Janning** discloses *the method for discarding timer information* (timestamp)

*used to determine if a time-out situation has occurred from the call record, retry counter*

*information* (REORGCTR) *and pointer information to setup messages that are processed or*

*forwarded by a controller* (RLTCDR). (For example see details in Table 1; Col. 1, Lines 23-32;

Col. 3, Lines 49-54; wherein the collected information stored in the RU until the call is

disconnected, i.e. *"time-out situation"*, counter for the call, incorporates with ANSCDR field for

generating CDR or not, i.e. *"discarding"*, for constructing billing purpose).

Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to combine the invention as taught by **Janning** in the **Bolan** and

**Gupta**'s system, by implementing the *discarding timer information, discarding retry counter*

*information and discarding pointer information from the call record* in the program code

executed by the processor of the **Bolan** and **Gupta**'s system, with the motivation as providing

more reliable system with retry calls.

- Regarding claim 57, the combination of **Janning, Galand** and **Gupta** fails to disclose *a*

*standby controller which assumes operation if the controller fails*. However, the use of *standby*

*controller* as a shadow processor for a system having redundant controllers is well known in the

art for stabilizing the system when the main controller fails. Therefore, it would have been

obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to use a

shadow processor in the system taught by **Janning, Galand** and **Gupta** for stabilizing the

system.

- In regard to claim 106, the combination of **Janning, Galand** and **Gupta** does disclose

about the raw information, which temporarily stores in the RU as a capture map, i.e. *"pointer"*,

for creating the CDRs or DIRP files (*"mini-call record"*) by the formatter (For example see

**Janning**: Col. 3, Line 63 through Col. 4, Line 11).

- Regarding claim 108, the combination of **Janning, Galand** and **Gupta** does disclose

about the system and method for optimizing transmission links traffic bandwidth utilization with

switching nodes interconnected by high speed transmission links such as *ATM network* (For

example see **Galand**: Fig. 1; Col. 2, Line 65 through Col. 3, Line 3) by using the compressing

method at the switch (For example see Fig. 10; Col. 5, Lines 19-25).

9.      Claims 39, 52, 66, 72, 86 and 112 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over **Gupta** (U.S.4,788,719) in view of **Bolan et al.** (U.S.6,092,071), further in

view of **Galand et al.** (U.S.6,317,433).

- Regarding claims 39, 52, 66, 72, 86 and 112, the combination of **Bolan** and **Gupta's**

system fails to specifically disclose that the phone call is transported through the ATM network.

However, ATM network is well known in the art for transporting data in the communication

system and such implementation is known in the art.

For example, **Galand** discloses the system and method for optimizing transmission links

traffic bandwidth utilization with switching nodes interconnected by high speed transmission

links such as *ATM network* (For example see Fig. 1; Col. 2, Line 65 through Col. 3, Line 3) by

using the compressing method at the switch (For example see Fig. 10; Col. 5, Lines 19-25), i.e.

*"reducing the size of the call"*, and passing the compressed PTM packets (For example see Fig.

3; Col. 5, Line 55 through Col. 6, Line 18; Col. 9, Lines 1-6; it is obvious that the compressed

PTM packets contain the connection set-up message for the call and node facility's information

for selected path, i.e. call record maintained for the call, transmit by network management device

as disclosed in Col. 9, Line 61 through Col. 10, Line 3), control message for routing along the

selected node path as disclosed in Col. 9, Line 61 through Col. 10, Line 3; Col. 7, Lines 40-54; at

the connection set-up, i.e. *"in response to the call transitioning from an establishment phase to*

*an active phase"*.

Thus it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention was made to combine the invention as taught by **Galand** in the combination of

**Bolan** and **Gupta**'s system, with the motivation as providing the propagation of the call

information in the ATM network along the selected routing node path.


*Response to Arguments*


10.     Applicant's arguments filed on July 28th, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

In regard to independent claims 23 and 53, Applicant argues that **Janning** fails to

disclose the method for reducing the size call record from the establishing phase to the active

phase. Examiner respectfully disagrees. **Janning** does disclose the method for reducing the size

of call record (*"reducing the size of the record"*) through the use of flexible formatting call detail

records to reduce storage and processing requirements within the switch for a call, by using the

call condense agent to collect various types of information regarding the call in the raw

information as disclosed in Col. 3, Lines 45-62; and when the call is ongoing (*"active phase"*),

determine the optimal or 'best fit' template by selecting 'don't care' or 'must have' field types,

unused or empty fields in the call's information (For example see Col. 17, Lines 12-16, 48-64) to

reduce the stored size of the call's information (*"call record"*; For example see Col. 4, Lines 23-

30) as disclosed in Part 4 above of this Office action. Therefore, Examiner concludes that

**Janning** teaches the arguable features.

Regarding to independent claims 36, 40, 59, 68 and 74, Applicant argues that the

combination of **Bolan** and **Gupta**'s system fails to disclose the method for expanding the size

call record from the active phase to the release phase and reducing the size call record from the

establishing phase to the active phase. Examiner respectfully disagrees. The combination of

**Bolan** and **Gupta**'s system does disclose about the compressed file (*"call record"*) stored in the

data storage need to be decompressed (*"expanding the size of the record"*) in order to establish

the information of the added/dropped party (*"call transitioning from active phase to release

phase"*) in the conferencing connection (*"point-to-multipoint"*), and then compressed information

data (*"reducing the size of the record"*) to provide more efficient data storage space in the

memory, e.g. data storage, or to transfer the data record to plural destinations (*"call transitioning

from establishment phase to active phase"*) disclosed in **Gupta**'s system; and as disclosed in Part

6 above of this Office action. Therefore, Examiner concludes that the combination of **Bolan** and

**Gupta**'s system teaches the arguable features.

Dependent claims are rejected as in Part 4-9 above of this Office action and by virtue of

their dependence from claims 23, 36, 40, 53, 59, 68 and 74.

### *Conclusion*

11.    The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

**Kulakowski et al.** (U.S.5,394,534) and **Bui** (U.S.6,175,896) are all cited to show devices

and methods for improving management communication architectures, which are considered

pertinent to the claimed invention.

Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is

reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Tri H. Phan, whose telephone number is (703) 305-7444. The

examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:00-4:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Douglas W. Olms can be reached on (703) 305-4703.

**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

## Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

**(703) 872-9314**

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,

Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding

should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone

number is (703) 305-3900.

Tri H. Phan
October 9, 2003

DANG TON
PRIMARY EXAMINER